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# AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

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# AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

*"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"*

Vol. 9 New York, October 10, 1921 No. 15


## THE CHEMICAL SHOW—IN RETROSPECT

**Certainty of Success in Minds of Exhibitors and Visitors Amply Confirmed by Results—Plan for Extension and Better Service in Palace Next Year**

DURING the past few months we have heard much about the "picking up" of business in general until at last, in very truth, trade sunshine seems to be breaking through the economic clouds which have been hovering over it so long.

Recently in New York City an exposition was held that offered decided proof of how much rosier things are beginning to appear in the commercial world. September 12 witnessed the opening of the Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries, a gigantic exhibition that filled every available square foot of space in the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory in the Bronx. Never before had a scientific exposition of such magnitude been staged. The multifarious applications of chemistry in our national and domestic life were housed under one roof in a comprehensive and lucid manner that attracted tens of thousands of technical and lay visitors. For here were over 436 stands and booths representative of virtually every industry of to-day.

Successful as have been previous Expositions, a record attendance of both exhibitors and visitors was achieved this year. From a nucleus of eighty-three firms at the first Chemical Exposition held in 1915, the figure had grown in 1918 to 334, and this year showed an increase to the splendid total of 426.

From an educational standpoint the Show proved invaluable. People who were prone to visualize chemistry as something heavy and unintelligible were able for the first time to see what a storehouse of instruction such an Exposition can be. Everything from a lady's fancy handkerchief to an Erie shovel was represented. Processes and methods were shorn of their mystery in an endeavor to familiarize the public with the important role modern chemistry plays in every phase of trade.

Well, before the scheduled hour of opening on Monday, such large crowds had gathered for admission that the management decided to open the doors ahead of time. It was to the credit of those concerned that an exhibition of such a technical nature was arranged in the artistic and pleasing manner it was.

The Armory has an area equal to that of five city blocks; and a walk through every aisle in the exposition constituted a distance of one and a half miles. In spite of the enormous crowds present from the very first hour there was no congestion whatever, and when it is taken into account that every day saw 15,000 to 20,000 people flocking into the Armory its size can be somewhat appreciated.

The National Research Council gave a typical example of the manner in which popular interest can be gained without necessarily limiting the technical scope. They showed, with the aid of models, the incredible richness of America in a telling and forceful way. The fruits of years upon years of intensive research and investigation were condensed as much as possible into this exhibit. Perhaps as never before those who were able to visit the Exposition could understand that, as a nation, we are independent of outside necessities in time of war. It was only one more example of the indispensable part the modern chemist plays to-day.

Questions put to every representative at the exhibition elicited the fact the business is far from being what it was even three months ago. Manufacturers who were rather inclined to be shy of expansion gave out statements that showed how rapidly their fears of a continued slump had disappeared. The president of a well-known Philadelphia chemical plant simply radiated optimism. He lost no opportunity of showing everyone he could, with the aid of a model of his plant, how he had quite recently built five large additions to his factory.

The Exposition was the result of months of careful planning and organization. Before the doors had closed on the one held last year, preparations were made in an endeavor to surpass the record made in 1920. That this was achieved was conclusively demonstrated, and it is safe to say that, magnificent as was the success of the Exposition of 1921, that of next year to be held in Grand Central Palace will be even greater. It was a splendid example of the spirit of co-operation prevailing between various lines of commerce. Apart from the actual volume of orders for goods—and it was very large—much business was done by the machinery and ceramic exhibitors. Especially were manufacturers of chemicals and drugs interested in anything that would improve the quality of their goods, decrease cost of production—which would, of course, lower prices to the consumer—and reduce waste.

Conservation of chemistry was one of the keynotes of the Exposition, and on every hand was to be seen evidence of the strenuous efforts chemists are making to conserve the wonderful natural treasures we possess in America.

The international spirit which prevailed was extremely gratifying. Famous chemists from all parts of the world spoke at the various symposiums held in the auditorium. In addition to these speeches, moving pictures were displayed showing processes of manufacture, a feature that attracted crowds of students who were visiting the Exposition.

It can readily be seen that the stimulus of the Chemical Exposition to American trade has been vast. With the large amount of business transacted, producers have been encouraged to extend their operations where before only tentative practices had been adopted.

Interdependence of the chemist and the engineer was strikingly brought to light, the numerous machinery exhibits coming in for much attention from the visiting producers and manufacturers. Thomas A. Edison, only one of the many famous scientists who were present, was especially interested in those exhibits devoted to chemical apparatus.

The time, labor and care expended on the Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries have borne fruitful results. Staged at a time when business was urgently in need of any incentive to expand, the exhibition has already made its effects felt in many branches of the commercial world.

The management received the congratulations of exhibitors for the man-

ner in which the Exposition was staged. Said one exhibitor:

"When it is considered that the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory was the only building available for the Chemical Exposition, one can realize what a task confronted the management, as this is not essentially an exhibition building. To make it suitable for the purpose intended was by no means a small task. Months of preparations, in which obstacle upon obstacle was met, finally culminated in the staging of the greatest industrial exposition New York has ever seen. With the former home of the Chemical Exposition, Grand Central Palace, again available for the show, the exhibitors will again get the same good attention as they received when the former exhibitions were held there."

## 1922 SPRING SEASON COLOR CARD SHOWS 80 SHADES

### 66 Are for Silk, 14 for Worsted and 10 for Shoes, Leather and Hosiery

With all the glitter and glory of a world-pageant the colors for Spring of 1922 make their debut! The Textile Color Card Association of the United States—creators of America's fashionable hues—has just released for general distribution the 1922 Spring Season Color Card, containing eighty colors, sixty-six of which are portrayed in silk and fourteen in worsted fabrics. Under separate grouping are ten shoe, leather and hosiery colors.

Classic hues of ancient Rome; color schemes of old Spain; sumptuous chromatic tones of the Italian Renaissance—all of these have formed a background for inspiration, with the result that Dame Fashion is to have for her future use colors of tantalizing variety.

The "Violine" colorings, in which brilliant fuchsias, rich violets and deep purples blend in perfect harmony, is one of the distinctive features of the new card. Persian Rose, Rubellite, Wood Violet, Dahlia and Belladonna are among these enticing shades.

For evening wear is offered a collection of twelve bewitching colors that suggest enchanted gardens. There's the soft pink of the Lotus—the violet-rose of Spring Beauty—the cloud blue of Lupine and lilac-tinted Vervain. There's Fairy green and Bambino blue, the flesh-tinted pink of Cherub and Rosemary—that's for remembrance.

Ragged Sailor, Cornflower and Periwinkle, are beautiful blues with violet undertones. Old Dutch Tiles and Majolica blues share honors with virile light blues called Forget-me-not and Lucky-Stone—a talisman for good fortune.

Old greens called Mistletoe and Cactus presage the sounding of a new note in the green category, while Serpentine and Verdigris are brilliant with exotic temperament.

Flame and Bonfire are the new reds —Canary and Mimosa attractive yel-

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lows. The burnt orange and coppery tones of the wild Tiger Lily and the Canna are cleverly depicted, also the golden orange of the Pumpkin.

Long Beach and Seaside are the latest sand shades. These with Putty and pale grays are grouped together in graduated strength and form another interesting feature.

Pimlico violet, Saratoga yellow, Newport blue, Hollywood red and Meadowbrook green are the smart new sport colors introduced in the woolen group. These with Hussar and Peasant blues, Adobe and Alamo browns, Cement grays and Clay shades, offer an excellent selection for the woolen industry.

Speaking of brown—three other new shades are Taffy, Maple Sugar and Fudge. That brown is still to be one of Fashion's favored is stressed by the predominance of this color in the shoe, leather and hosiery group. Here are shown a variety of novel shades from light beige to deepest brown, among which are Lark, Bobolink, Meadowlark and Rembrandt. The Gold Pheasant shade is prominent. Castor and dulcet grays are also shown.

## FOREIGN DYES LICENSED BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR SEPTEMBER IMPORT

### Germany Stages Imposing Rally; England and Switzerland Decline; France Sends Nothing

Following is a complete list giving the types and quantities of dyestuffs for the importation of which into the United States licenses were granted by the Treasury Department, Division of Customs, Dye and Chemical Section, during September. This tabulation is being issued by the American Dyes Institute, and it is announced that anyone interested in the manufacture of dyestuffs who has not received a copy may obtain one by application to that organization's headquarters, 320 Broadway, New York City.

An appended note by the Treasury Department states: "Licenses shown by this list to have been issued for particular commodities must not be considered as a precedent or assurance that favorable action will be taken on future applications for similar commodities. The Treasury Department, Dye and Chemical Section, announced in special cases that it is its practice to consider any special evidence that may be submitted by manufacturing consumers of dyestuffs tending to prove that the American commodity, while satisfactory in general or for some lines, will not meet the requirements as to quality or adaptability for particular manufacturing purposes."

The September list shows that Germany, not a heavy contributor in August, sent us 488,912.8 pounds, as against 79,729.9 pounds during the preceding month — an enormous gain. France again sent nothing, England fell off from 34,210 pounds in August to 29,010 pounds in September, while Switzerland's quota dwindled from 130,397.6 pounds to 103,268 pounds. The detailed list follows:

| Designation of Dye | Germany (lbs.) | Switzerland (lbs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Acid Aliz. Black SET Pdr.. | 5 | .. |
| Acid Anthracene Brown WSG ..... | 2,000 | .. |
| Acid Blue RBF..... | .. | 1,100 |
| Acid Brown (from England 112 lbs.) ..... | .. | .. |
| Acid Magenta N (from England 50 lbs.)..... | .. | .. |
| Acid Milling Black B..... | .. | 500 |
| Acid Milling Red G Conc.. | .. | 1,000 |
| Acid Nut Brown (from England 112 lbs.)..... | .. | .. |
| Acid Red Brown (from England 112 lbs.)..... | .. | .. |
| Acid Rhodamine 3R..... | .. | 1,331 |
| Acridin Orange ..... | .. | 660 |
| Algol Blue 3G Powder..... | 20 | .. |
| Algol Blue K Powder..... | 20 | .. |
| Algol Brilliant Violet R Pst. | 100 | .. |
| Algol Brilliant Violet R Pdr. | 100 | .. |
| Algol Brown R Powder.... | 5 | .. |
| Algol Green B Powder.... | 10 | .. |
| Algol Olive R Powder..... | 10 | .. |
| Aliz. Blue Black GT Powder | 100 | .. |
| Aliz. Blue S Powder..... | 2,400 | .. |
| Aliz. Blue SAE..... | 1,000 | .. |
| Aliz. Blue SKY..... | 100 | .. |
| Aliz. Cyanine Green G Ex. Conc. ..... | 92 | .. |

| Designation of Dye | Germany (lbs.) | Switzerland (lbs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Aliz. Direct Green G..... | 30 | .. |
| Aliz. Orange AO 20% Paste from England 2,000 lbs.). | .. | .. |
| Aliz. Red S Powder (from England 500 lbs.)..... | 100 | .. |
| Aliz. Red SDG..... | 500 | .. |
| Aliz. Red SWB..... | 200 | .. |
| Aliz. Red YCA 20% Paste (from England 2,000 lbs.). | .. | .. |
| Aliz. Rubinol 3G..... | 220 | .. |
| Aliz. Saphirol SAWSA..... | 2,000 | .. |
| Aliz. Saphirole SE Powder. | 2,000 | .. |
| Aliz. SX ..... | 2,250 | .. |
| Aliz. SX 20%.....2 bbls. | | .. |
| Anthracene Blue SWGG Ex. Powder ..... | 100 | .. |
| Anthracene Chromate Brown EB ..... | 500 | .. |
| Anthraflavone CG Paste... | 1,000 | .. |
| Anthraflavone GC Paste... | 5 | .. |
| Anthraquinone Green GXNO ..... | 200 | .. |
| Anthraquinone Green GXNO Powder ..... | 25 | .. |
| Azo Cyanine GR..... | 100 | .. |
| Azo Cyanine 5R..... | 100 | .. |
| Azurblue 211NP ..... | 2,500 | .. |
| Benzo Bordeaux 6B..... | 200 | .. |
| Benzo Bronze E..... | 224 | .. |
| Benzo Fast Blue FFL..... | 110 | .. |
| Benzo Fast Blue 4GL..... | 100 | .. |
| Benzo Fast Yellow RL.... | 1,000 | .. |
| Benzo Light Brown GL.... | 300 | .. |
| Benzo Fast Blue 2GL..... | 100 | .. |
| Benzo Rhoduline Red B... | 110 | .. |
| Biebrich Acid Violet 7B... | 50 | .. |
| Biebrich Wool Violet RLF | 250 | .. |
| Black Base S..... | 150 | .. |
| Bluegreen AB11 ..... | 2,500 | .. |
| Blue Lake No. 41..... | 550 | .. |
| Brilliant Benzo Green B... | 200 | .. |
| Brilliant Cloth Blue R..... | 100 | .. |
| Brilliantgreen Extra LB... | 42,884.2 | .. |
| Brilliant Indigo B Paste... | 3,000 | .. |
| Brilliant Lanafuchsine SL.. | 550 | .. |
| Brilliant Milling Blue B... | 300 | .. |
| Brilliant Sulfon Red B..... | .. | 500 |
| Bronze Blue for Laundry.. | 25 | .. |
| Bronzebrown 207D ..... | 1,000 | .. |
| Bronzebrown 210G ..... | 7,301.2 | .. |
| Chinoline Yellow ..... | .. | 1,000 |
| Chloramine Red 8BS..... | 110 | .. |
| Chlorantine Fast Black B.. | .. | 990 |
| Chlorantine Fast Blue 2GL | .. | 1,540 |
| Chlorantine Fast Bordeaux 2BL ..... | .. | 440 |
| Chlorantine Fast Brown RL | .. | 220 |
| Chlorantine Fast Violet 4BL | .. | 1,210 |
| Chlorantine Fast Violet 2RL | .. | 330 |
| Chlorantine Fast Yellow 4GL ..... | .. | 770 |
| Chlorantine Violet 4BL.... | .. | 990 |
| Chrome Azurine G Powder | .. | 55 |
| Chrome Olive JCSB..... | .. | 440 |
| Chromorhodine GG Ex.... | .. | 110 |
| Ciba Blue BB..... | .. | 4,987 |
| Ciba Blue 2B Powder..... | .. | 6,758 |
| Ciba Blue 2BD Paste..... | .. | 9,900 |
| Ciba Scarlet G 20% Paste.. | .. | 394 |
| Ciba Scarlet G Pat. 20% Paste ..... | .. | 500 |
| Ciba Violet B Paste..... | .. | 5,280 |
| Cloth Fast Orange GR.... | .. | 220 |
| Cloth Fast Red GR..... | .. | 220 |
| Cochenille Lake 2B..... | 20,000 | .. |
| Cross Dye Green 2G Conc. (from England 10,000 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Cyananthrol BGAOO ..... | 4,000 | .. |
| Cyanole FF Ex..... | 110 | .. |
| Developer Z ..... | 100 | .. |
| Diamine Azo Bordeaux B.. | 1,500 | .. |
| Diamine Catechine B..... | 220 | .. |
| Diamine Fast Orange ER.. | 200 | .. |
| Diaminogene Extra ..... | 175 | .. |
| Diaminogene Blue NA..... | 448 | .. |

(*Continued on page* 12.)


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**Boston New York Philadelphia Chicago**

**AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER**
Published weekly by
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Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

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## THAT "PERMANENT" DYE EMBARGO

Our revered neighbor, "The Nation," is at it again. Democracy is threatened, American institutions are tottering and the country is facing the ever-growing menace of that horrendus octopus, the nasty, despicable, blood-sucking dye industry — or words to that effect. And all because the request for the mildest protective legislation possessed by any civilized land was not instantly dropped by the dye manufacturers when "The Nation" declared it to be unreasonable!

We are far from fancying ourselves able to engage in verbal combat with "The Nation." In fact, we often have gazed admiringly and enviously at the assemblage of talent whose names adorn the masthead of Mr. Villard's scintillant sheet. But a perusal of such stuff as the recent editorial entitled "Poison Gas Propaganda" is made of ought to convince the trade that its perpetrator knows either too much or too little about the dye controversy to write fairly thereof. If this gem of logic be the result of innocent ignorance, he knows too little and should study his subject before rushing into print. And if, on the other hand, it be the result of a careful selection of such facts as would tend to further the game he may be playing, he possesses more superficial knowledge than ought to be the portion of anyone so willing to sacrifice the interests of the nation for the interests of "The Nation."

"If it is hard to keep a good man down, it is harder still to do likewise with a bad idea," declares this editor. "The demand for a permanent embargo on the importation of foreign dyes was refused at the recent session of Congress, but the propaganda continues and a more determined effort than ever may be looked for when consideration of the tariff is resumed."

Thin, greasy intellectual soup for public consumption! There was no "permanent" dye embargo asked, nor anything like it; nor has the dye industry ever made such a ridiculous request throughout its career. Three years was the length of time sought, and the embargo is to apply only to dyes not made here on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery. The editor is invited to inspect, elsewhere in this issue, the list of dyes imported from Germany, England and Switzerland during September, and to reflect that many of these are actually made in America to-day, yet are denied this protection because their right to it can be assailed on one or more of the counts mentioned above; and likewise to reflect that under this limited embargo law these dyes can come in on payment of nominal duties, whereas without the limited embargo they must be taxed at the rate of something like one thousand per cent ad valorem in order to equalize differences in labor costs and exchange values.

Moreover, the "demand" was not "refused"; it was eliminated from the Fordney tariff by a margin of nine votes in the House only, and is now being considered by a joint committee of House and Senate conferees. And the inside story of that "refusal" is that it was eliminated as a result of political bargaining, pure and simple, by the same group of legislators which a few days before had unofficially decided by another margin of nine votes to retain it.

It was not considered on its merits, does not properly belong in a tariff measure for the reason that it is not at all a tariff question, and has re-

ceived the endorsement of dye consumers, who themselves, not the Chemical Foundation, framed it.

This organization, by the way, comes in for no small part of "The Nation's" fire. Here is a waste of effort which might have been employed to far better advantage in denouncing shortcomings of the present licensing system, which is unwieldy and vexing as compared to the proposed limited embargo. If our editor will write to Mr. Longworth, who stood sponsor for the embargo measure, he will be informed more authoritatively than we can do so just how slight is the connection between the Chemical Foundation and the proposed law.

". . . Congress has no 'legislative powers' over the dye industry whatever apart from those that it possesses over all business," he states further on in answer to the pamphlet of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. True enough. The only law which Congress can invoke is the Sherman law. For further particulars please write to the Eastman Kodak Company, addressing Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees or any official of that firm.

The writer concludes that "if the United States is determined to be first in the chemical warfare—and the dye industry is essential to that—then the Government ought to own the dye industry just as it ought to own the powder and armor-plate factories upon which it depends."

But, Neighbor, do you not remember how the bill authorizing the Government to take over our coal-tar dye industry, introduced in 1793 by Senator Patrick Henry and ably supported in the House by Representative Otto Bismarck, was at last filibustered to death two years later? The REPORTER was at that time one of the shrillest champions of this measure among the contemporary trade press. When it failed to pass—failed even to reach a vote, in fact—our heart was well-nigh broken, and we sorrowfully abandoned our dream of an industrial Utopia and took up the advocacy of


TELL THE TRUTH!

American Chemists and Manufacturers are entirely competent to shape their own destiny if afforded proper support and encouragement, without building a Chinese wall around themselves.

Why becloud the issues and delude the public with threadbare "war-talk" and similar "bunk"?

Straight-thinking Americans are not afraid of "ghosts" no matter from what country they come.

*Aside from the line of dyestuffs, Intermediates, Cotton Finishes, Turkey Red Oils and Leather Oils made in the U. S. by*

**CONSOLIDATED COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.**
and
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the alternative—a limited embargo of the type now before the Senate.

No, "The Nation's" remedy, more ingenuous than ingenious, will have to wait, we are afraid, until the Socialistic era arrives. Such a plan simply cannot be carried out, and time spent in advocating it is just so much time wasted. It would be most unreasonable to tax the people for the maintenance of the military branch of the coal-tar chemical industry when the commercial branch, identical and interchangeable but producing peacetime products, can be made self-supporting by means of legislation which cannot possibly turn it into a monopoly, nor harm the dye consumer in any way.

## SEPTEMBER DYE IMPORTS

(*Continued from page 9.*)

| Designation of Dye | Germany (lbs.) | Switzerland (lbs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Dianol Fast Red K (from England 2,100 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Dianol Violet R (from England 300 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Diazo Brilliant Black B | 400 | .. |
| Diazo Brilliant Orange GR Extra | 185 | .. |
| Diazo Brilliant Orange GR Extra Powder | 200 | .. |
| Diazo Brilliant Scarlet 6BX | 200 | .. |
| Diazo Fast Violet BL | 48 | .. |
| Diazo Fast Yellow 2G | 50 | .. |
| Diazo Rubine B | 157 | .. |
| Diazo Sky Blue B | 10,000 | .. |
| Diazogene Blue 2R | 100 | .. |
| Diphenyl Catechine G | .. | 10,000 |
| Direct Brown GG | .. | 1,760 |
| Direct Safranine RW | .. | 3,784 |
| Durindone Red B Paste (from England 1,500 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Erika B | .. | 500 |
| Erio Chrome Azurol BX | .. | 800 |
| Erio Chrome Black A | .. | 8,000 |
| Erio Chrome Black T | .. | 5,000 |
| Erio Chrome Phosphine RR | .. | 2,300 |
| Erythrosine G | 110 | .. |
| Ethyl Violet Conc | 5 | .. |
| Fast Acid Marine Blue HBBX | 200 | .. |
| Fast Acid Red (from England 112 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Fast Chrome Green B Pdr. | .. | 440 |
| Fast Green Extra Bluish | 5,500 | .. |
| Fast Light Yellow E3G | 500 | .. |
| Flavine S | 2,000 | .. |
| Garnet Lake | 27,500 | .. |
| Garnet Lake No. 240 | 27,500 | .. |
| Garnet R656 | 12,548.8 | .. |
| Helindone Brown 2R Paste | 325 | .. |
| Helindone Pink BN Paste | 10,000 | .. |
| Indanthrene 3G Paste | 10 | .. |
| Indan. Blue GCD Dbl. Pst. | 7 | .. |
| Indan. Blue 2GSP Double | 577 | .. |
| Indan. Blue 3G Paste | 600 | .. |
| Indan. Blue 3G Powder | 550 | .. |
| Indan. Blue RS Double | 50 | .. |
| Indan. Blue RS Dble. Paste Fine | 260 | .. |
| Indan. Blue RSP Triple Powder | 500 | .. |
| Indan. Blue RZ Paste | 2,626 | .. |
| Indan. Golden Orange G Single Paste | 20,000 | .. |
| Indan. Golden Orange G Double Paste | 10,000 | .. |
| Indan. Golden Orange RRT Paste | 4,324 | .. |
| Indan. Golden Orange RRT Double Paste | 375 | .. |
| Indan. Olive G Powder | 5 | .. |
| Indan. Pink B Single Paste | 10,000 | .. |
| Indan. Pink B Double Paste | 5,010 | .. |
| Indan. Pink BS Powder | 10 | .. |
| Indan. Red BN Paste | 10,000 | .. |
| Indan. Red BN Ex. Paste | 1,610 | .. |
| Indan. Red Violet RRN | 46 | .. |
| Indan. Violet B Ex. Paste | 10 | .. |
| Indan. Violet BN Paste | 10,000 | .. |
| Indan. Violet RR Ex. Paste | 640 | .. |
| Indan. Violet RR Ex. Pdr. | 50 | .. |
| Indigo Blue GCD Dble. Pst. | 1,500 | .. |
| Indigo MLB 2B Powder | 200 | .. |
| Indigo MLB 6B Powder | 200 | .. |
| Kiton Fast Yellow S | .. | 660 |
| Leather Color 156 | 2,382.6 | .. |
| Lithol Fast Scarlet RN Pdr. | 250 | .. |
| Manilla Brown (from England 112 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Methyl Violet NEB | 25 | .. |
| Methylene Blue N | 200 | .. |
| Methylene Green G | .. | 814 |
| Methylene Heliotrope O | 300 | .. |
| Milling Red G | 300 | .. |
| Naphtamine Fast Brown BL | 200 | .. |
| Naphtogene Blue B | 5 | .. |
| Neutral Blue R | .. | 220 |
| Nile Blue BX | 200 | .. |
| Omega Chrome Red B | .. | 500 |
| Patent Carmine Blue A | 200 | .. |
| Patent Phosphine G Conc. | .. | 1,100 |
| Patent Phosphine M Conc. | .. | 220 |
| Peacock Blue | 220 | .. |
| Peacock Blue Lake | 220 | .. |

| Designation of Dye | Germany (lbs.) | Switzerland (lbs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Persian Red BB | 5,000 | .. |
| Persian Red G | 63,890.8 | .. |
| Persian Red RD | 5,000 | .. |
| Phosphine 3R | 110 | .. |
| Primal Developer 1A | 200 | .. |
| Prune Pure | .. | 500 |
| Pyrazol Orange G | .. | 1,000 |
| Pyrogene Green 3G | .. | 1,100 |
| Pyrogene Green 3G Conc. | .. | 1,980 |
| Pyrogene Yellow O | .. | 1,540 |
| Rhodamine B Extra | .. | 25 |
| Rosanthrene Bordeaux B | .. | 2,200 |
| Rosanthrene Orange R Pat. | .. | 110 |
| Rosanthrene R | .. | 2,200 |
| Rosanthrene Rose | .. | 1,540 |
| Rose 9 | 2,701.6 | .. |
| Scarlet 99 | 12,995.4 | .. |
| Scarlet Red 99 | 50,000 | .. |
| Setopaline Conc. | .. | 300 |
| Special Blue G | 25 | .. |
| Steel Blue 60A | 8,591 | .. |
| Thioflavine T | 220 | .. |
| Thiogene Brown GR | 8,000 | .. |
| Thio Indigo Rose BN | 20,000 | .. |
| Thio Indigo Rose BN Paste | 220 | .. |
| Thionol Brown GD (from England 9,000 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Thionol Brown R | 5,000 | .. |
| Thionol Green DY (from England 1,000 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Trisulfon Brown B | .. | 1,000 |
| Trisulfon Brown GG or 2G. | .. | 2,000 |
| Victoria Blue B Ex. Conc. | 50 | .. |
| Violet 240 | 9,358.2 | .. |
| Wool Blue 5B | 600 | .. |
| Wool Fast Yellow G | 100 | .. |
| Xylene Fast Light Yellow 2G | .. | 4,000 |
| Xylene Light Yellow GG | .. | 2,000 |
| Xylene Light Yellow 2G | .. | 2,730 |
| Xylene Light Yellow R | .. | 1,500 |
| TOTAL—Germany | 448,912.8 | |
| England | 29,010.0 | |
| Switzerland | 103,268.0 | |

## TWO NEW DYE BULLETINS READY FOR NATIONAL'S BINDER; QUINOLINE YELLOW ANNOUNCED

National Quinoline Yellow, National Brilliant Green B Crystals and National Superchrome Yellow GN are the dyes described in bulletins of the National Aniline & Chemical Company during the past week. The last two are made the subjects of Bulletins 12 and 13, intended for filing in the National Binder, while the former is the most recent addition to the line of acid dyes manufactured by the company.

National Quinoline Yellow is in all respects equal to the Quinoline or Chinoline Yellows that have been familiar to the dyestuff trade for many years. This new "National" product yields very bright, greenish shades of yellow on silk or wool. It is readily soluble, possesses excellent level-dyeing properties and is valuable for dyeing in combination as well as in self-shades. It is not dischargeable with hydrosulphite, and therefore will be of special interest to the printer making color discharges. Product samples and dyeings will be furnished by the main office of the company, 21 Burling Slip, New York City, or any branch nearest the consumer.

National Brilliant Green B Crystals is a new "National" basic dye which is recommended for dyeing brilliant green shades on cotton or silk. The shades produced by this new product are somewhat brighter and yellower than those obtained with National Victoria Green WB Crystals, and will be found particu-

THE CERTIFIED CHEMICAL CORP. N.Y.
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80 MAIDEN LANE. NEW YORK.
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the alternative—a limited embargo of the type now before the Senate.

No, "The Nation's" remedy, more ingenuous than ingenious, will have to wait, we are afraid, until the Socialistic era arrives. Such a plan simply cannot be carried out, and time spent in advocating it is just so much time wasted. It would be most unreasonable to tax the people for the maintenance of the military branch of the coal-tar chemical industry when the commercial branch, identical and interchangeable but producing peacetime products, can be made self-supporting by means of legislation which cannot possibly turn it into a monopoly, nor harm the dye consumer in any way.

## SEPTEMBER DYE IMPORTS

(*Continued from page 9.*)

| Designation of Dye | Germany (lbs.) | Switzerland (lbs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Dianol Fast Red K (from England 2,100 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Dianol Violet R (from England 300 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Diazo Brilliant Black B | 400 | .. |
| Diazo Brilliant Orange GR Extra | 185 | .. |
| Diazo Brilliant Orange GR Extra Powder | 200 | .. |
| Diazo Brilliant Scarlet 6BX | 200 | .. |
| Diazo Fast Violet BL | 48 | .. |
| Diazo Fast Yellow 2G | 50 | .. |
| Diazo Rubine B | 157 | .. |
| Diazo Sky Blue B | 10,000 | .. |
| Diazogene Blue 2R | 100 | .. |
| Diphenyl Catechine G | .. | 10,000 |
| Direct Brown GG | .. | 1,760 |
| Direct Safranine RW | .. | 3,784 |
| Durindone Red B Paste (from England 1,500 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Erika B | .. | 500 |
| Erio Chrome Azurol BX | .. | 800 |
| Erio Chrome Black A | .. | 8,000 |
| Erio Chrome Black T | .. | 5,000 |
| Erio Chrome Phosphine RR | .. | 2,300 |
| Erythrosine G | 110 | .. |
| Ethyl Violet Conc | 5 | .. |
| Fast Acid Marine Blue HBBX | 200 | .. |
| Fast Acid Red (from England 112 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Fast Chrome Green B Pdr | .. | 440 |
| Fast Green Extra Bluish | 5,500 | .. |
| Fast Light Yellow E3G | 500 | .. |
| Flavine S | 2,000 | .. |
| Garnet Lake | 27,500 | .. |
| Garnet Lake No. 240 | 27,500 | .. |
| Garnet R656 | 12,548.8 | .. |
| Helindone Brown 2R Paste | 325 | .. |
| Helindone Pink BN Paste | 10,000 | .. |
| Indanthrene 3G Paste | 10 | .. |
| Indan. Blue GCD Dbl. Pst. | 7 | .. |
| Indan. Blue 2GSP Double | 577 | .. |
| Indan. Blue 3G Paste | 600 | .. |
| Indan. Blue 3G Powder | 550 | .. |
| Indan. Blue RS Double | 50 | .. |
| Indan. Blue RS Dble. Paste Fine | 260 | .. |
| Indan. Blue RSP Triple Powder | 500 | .. |
| Indan. Blue RZ Paste | 2,626 | .. |
| Indan. Golden Orange G Single Paste | 20,000 | .. |
| Indan. Golden Orange G Double Paste | 10,000 | .. |
| Indan. Golden Orange RRT Paste | 4,324 | .. |
| Indan. Golden Orange RRT Double Paste | 375 | .. |
| Indan. Olive G Powder | 5 | .. |
| Indan. Pink B Single Paste | 10,000 | .. |
| Indan. Pink B Double Paste | 5,010 | .. |
| Indan. Pink BS Powder | 10 | .. |
| Indan. Red BN Paste | 10,000 | .. |
| Indan. Red BN Ex. Paste | 1,610 | .. |
| Indan. Red Violet RRN | 46 | .. |
| Indan. Violet B Ex. Paste | 10 | .. |
| Indan. Violet BN Paste | 10,000 | .. |
| Indan. Violet RR Ex. Paste | 640 | .. |
| Indan. Violet RR Ex. Pdr. | 50 | .. |
| Indigo Blue GCD Dble. Pst. | 1,500 | .. |
| Indigo MLB 2B Powder | 200 | .. |
| Indigo MLB 6B Powder | 200 | .. |
| Kiton Fast Yellow S | .. | 660 |
| Leather Color 156 | 2,382.6 | .. |
| Lithol Fast Scarlet RN Pdr. | 250 | .. |
| Manilla Brown (from England 112 lbs.) | .. | .. |
| Methyl Violet NEB | 25 | .. |
| Methylene Blue N | 200 | .. |
| Methylene Green G | .. | 814 |
| Methylene Heliotrope O | 300 | .. |
| Milling Red G | 300 | .. |
| Naphtamine Fast Brown BL | 200 | .. |
| Naphtogene Blue B | 5 | .. |
| Neutral Blue R | .. | 220 |
| Nile Blue BX | 200 | .. |
| Omega Chrome Red B | .. | 500 |
| Patent Carmine Blue A | 200 | .. |
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| Prune Pure | .. | 500 |
| Pyrazol Orange G | .. | 1,000 |
| Pyrogene Green 3G | .. | 1,100 |
| Pyrogene Green 3G Conc. | .. | 1,980 |
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| Rhodamine B Extra | .. | 25 |
| Rosanthrene Bordeaux B | .. | 2,200 |
| Rosanthrene Orange R Pat. | .. | 110 |
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| Steel Blue 60A | 8,591 | .. |
| Thioflavine T | 220 | .. |
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| Thio Indigo Rose BN | 20,000 | .. |
| Thio Indigo Rose BN Paste | 220 | .. |
| Thionol Brown GD (from England 9,000 lbs.) | .. | .. |
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larly useful for topping dyeings made with direct dyes.

National Superchrome Yellow GN yields fast shades when dyed by the usual chrome methods. Dyeings of practically the same shade are produced with this dye by the chrome bottom, meta chrome or top chrome method. This product is applicable to all kinds of woolen fabrics, and attention is called in the descriptive bulletin to its suitability for dyeing piece goods when clear silk effects are desired.

## ECONOMIC PHASES OF COTTON INDUSTRY TO BE DISCUSSED BY MANUFACTURERS AT TEXTILE SHOW

In view of the many urgent problems confronting the cotton trade at present, members of all branches of the industry are awaiting with particular interest the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is to be held in connection with the International Textile Exposition in Mechanics Building, Boston, October 31 to November 5. Among the questions that will be brought up, both in the formal addresses and the informal discussions during the convention, are the revision of the tariff, labor and transportation costs; export trade in cotton goods, research in the cotton industry and the future development of Europe as a producer of textiles.

Although there is some difference of opinion within the industry, it is expected that rates in the new law will operate largely to relieve the trade. It is pointed out that the cotton manufacturer in the United States was accorded high tariff protection up to 1913 under the Payne-Aldrich law. With the enactment of the Underwood-Simmons tariff, however, the protection was cut in half. During the war the elimination of Europe as a competitor operated as protection, but with the end of the war the industry became apprehensive of renewed competition complicated by the exchange situation. It is noted that there is general relief in the industry at the prospect of a higher basis of protection through the return to power of the Republican Party.

It is authoritatively stated, so far as the cotton industry in New England is concerned, that no organized movement is on foot to reduce wages in addition to the partial reaction which they have taken from the general increase of 169 per cent in the Northern States. Although manufacturers are studying conditions as they relate to wages and labor costs, it is asserted that no action for further cuts is immediately anticipated. Transportation costs, greatly increased since the pre-war period, are generally felt to depend for reduction on the return to prosperity of the railroads of the country.

War conditions, it is pointed out, greatly affected the trend of both export and import activity. Exports of cotton cloth from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1914, were about 414,000,000 yards, contrasted with 867,000,000 yards for 1919-1920. Although the figures for 1920-1921 show a falling off to 556,000,000 yards, the monthly statistics indicate that the export trade is proceeding on the basis of a yearly total of approximately 675,000,000 yards. It is asserted that the low point in exports was reached last February.

Wide variations, largely predicated on tariff changes, is noted in the cotton cloth import figures. In the 1912-1913 year imports totaled 43,000,000 yards; jumped to 61,000,000 yards the following year, part of which was a low tariff period; and reached a low point of 24,000,000 yards in 1918-1919 The boom market in the United States carried the next year's importation to 129,000,000 yards and the 1920-1921 figures record a falling back to 91,000,000 yards with the promise of protection ahead.

It is emphasized in the cotton trade

that developments in Central Europe are being followed with a great deal of interest, both from the point of view of economics and politics. Because of the depreciated mark and other exchanges, Germany, with a sizable textile industry, is seen as a potential competitor. Her competition is particularly apprehended in view of recent reports from Germany indicating that the German textile operative is working for the equivalent of $4 a week, while operatives in the United States receive five or six times this amount.

Stimulation has been given to cotton manufacturing in the United States, it is pointed out, by the sharp rise in the value of raw cotton. The price of the raw material has practically doubled in the past month, the common grade rising from 11 cents to more than 20 cents. This is said to be the result of the unprecedented drop growing out of reduced acreage, a poor season and the boll-weevil. It is estimated that the crop will be about 6,500,000 bales, as against 12,000,000 bales for the preceding year. This reduction of the crop has offset large carryovers in supply.

Interest in the research phase of the cotton industry centers in recent work to improve methods of preparation and manufacture of goods. Investigation has been carried forward by Federal, semi-official and industrial agencies, and it is anticipated that the coming Exposition will serve to bring together under one roof evidances of the advances made recently in the textile field.

Manufacturers and all others concerned with the textile industry manifest considerable interest in the International Textile Exposition because of the fact that the 387 exhibitors include dealers in every essential process and machine used in the textile industry, from the picker room to the finishing processes. Allied products are likewise to be represented; the power phase of textile manufacturing will be shown in a power department, tnd it is in connection with the latter activity the New England Association of Commercial Engineers will hold their convention.

## DYES FOR BACTERIOLOGY

Bacteriologists in England and in the United States of America are anxious about the supply of chemical dyes used in their work, according to the London "Times." Animal tissues and the microbes which may infest them, as seen under the microscope, present to the eye an almost uniform appearance of pale translucency. A skilled treatment with dyes and mordants reveals the otherwise invisible differences of structure and composition.

Particular cells and granules, bacteria and spores, have affinities for particular stains, and betray their presence by the colors they absorb. The presence, the quality, and even the phase of an infection or of a morbid state are thus detected, and the processes are a necessary part of research, diagnosis and treatment.

But the reactions are delicate, and their value depends on a high purity and standardization of the reagents employed. The materials are almost entirely aniline dyes. Before the war Grubler in Germany had examined these and selected those that might be of use to biologists. The total bulk of the trade is very small, and the German manufacturer had taken so much trouble to standardize his products and secure their purity that he had a practical monopoly and was able to charge a high but legitimate price.

**S. R. DAVID & COMPANY**
INCORPORATED

**Dyestuffs**

252 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
New Haven Office: 944 Chapel Street
Tel. Main 1684

When the war came, in 1914, a few fortunate institutions had in hand a stock of the Grubler reagents sufficient to meet their wants. But the greater number of biologists were soon in difficulties. Here and in the United States several manufacturers, partly from patriotic motives and partly from the attraction of the great difference in price between the crude textile dyes and the microscope stains, began to supply the demand. There is no reason to suppose that their output was inferior to the German products. But it varied from manufacturer to manufacturer in its precise qualities. The users got results which were not exactly comparable with those obtained from the Grubler products or with each other.

The total demand, moreover, is so small in bulk that it is hardly worth distributing. The situation has given rise in both England and America to a desire for the free importation of German bacteriological stains, on the one hand, and, on the other, to fresh efforts to maintain national independence in this branch of scientific work.

## MORE DYE EXHIBITS

### DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

MIDLAND, MICH.

Despite the fact that the entire line of standard Dow products was on display, major efforts on the part of those in charge of this booth were devoted to the introduction of a most important addition to the list. "Dowmetal" is its name, and it consists of a magnesium alloy one-third lighter than aluminum, yet possessing a greater tensile strength than steel. Upon this product was attention focussed, for in the very center of the booth, under a covering of glass, were shown the eight pistons from the Frontenac car which last May won the 500-mile speedway classic at Indianapolis. Motorists needed no urging to enter the booth and learn that these pistons were made of Dowmetal, and that they had come through this grueling test in practically perfect condition, showing wear of but 1/100 of an inch—a most remarkable performance. Not the slightest trace of scoring was visible upon their surfaces.

Representatives of the company explained that this new alloy would find uses in many industrial lines, but that its most immediate application would be in the manufacture of replacement pistons for Ford and Dodge cars. A Ford piston of Dowmetal, it was pointed out, weighs but fourteen ounces, as against forty-six for the regular stock pistons, and the resulting advantages take the form of an increased mileage per gallon of gas, more speed and a more rapid pick-up. Throughout the progress of the Show this product aroused the liveliest interest on the part of many engineers and technical men.

For the rest, the Dow exhibit showed a full line of industrial chemicals, including such specialties as synthetic Indigo and the company's list of Midland Blues, as well as salicylates, bromides, insecticides and various solvents. Two of the series of superb oil paintings of the Dow plant at Midland executed by A. H. Knighton Hammond, which last year proved a feature of the Chemical Show itself as well as the Dow booth, were again on display. Some of these paintings have been reproduced in advertisements of the company, and beyond question have set a mark for those engaged in trade publicity to shoot at for some time to come.

### NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

As during previous Chemical Expositions, the "flow sheet," visualizing the path of zinc from the mine to finished commodities, was an important feature of the New Jersey Zinc Company's display. The uses of zinc in everyday life were exploited to large numbers of visitors day and night. One of the most attractive departments of the Zinc booth was an exhibit of leaders, gutters and other roofing accessories made from "Horse Head" rolled zinc. These articles are asserted to have exceedingly durable qualities. The use of zinc for roofing purposes has extended for

more than 100 years in Europe. Until about a year ago, however, it had never been seriously exploited for roofing work in America. Zinc oxides, both French and American processes; Albalith, a light resisting lithopone used extensively in paints and rubber goods; zinc dust, an important ingredient for dyeing and in other industries; slab zinc, rolled zinc, mossy zinc, feathered zinc, zinc chloride, salt cake, spiegeleisen and other products manufactured by the concern were on exhibition. The display was in charge of W. H. Hendricks, general sales engineer, who was assisted by A. E. Mervine, S. T. Ballinger, F. C. Ryan, V. A. Belcher, S. C. Reynolds, J. S Strong and a corps of sales representatives The Mineral Point Zinc Company was represented at this display.

## NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

NEW YORK CITY

In this booth were to be seen exhibits of the company's specialties in the line of adhesives of highest qualtiy and uniformity, as well as a most artistic and attractive display of products of the Crescent Color & Chemical Works. These include pulp colors for use principally in wall papers, and the array of samples which decorated the rear wall of the booth represented finished manufactured products featured by the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company.

## ROESSLER-HASSLACHER CHEMICAL COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

This firm exhibited about 100 chemicals, cyanides, metal oxides, peroxides, solvents, electroplating chemicals, ceramic chemicals, bleaching and oxidizing agents, insecticides, fugicides, casehardener and steel-temperer, and chemicals used in soap making, tanning, rubber industry, hydrogenation, fireworks, fireproofiing, etc., etc.

Herbert Gillis, Sterling Temple, M. S. Stewart, T. V. Ainslee, Dr. F. Abegg and C. S. Williams were in charge of the exhibit.

## TAKAMINE LABORATORY, INC.

NEW YORK CITY

This exhibit again featured "Polyzime" for degumming and desizing, a powerful enzymic in the thin consistency, invented and manufactured by Dr. Jokichi Takamine, for whom the Chas. S. Tanner Company, Providence, R. I., is the sole selling agent for the textile trade of the United States. One of the principal advantages claimed for this product is that in all the industries to which it is applicable it saves time, cost of operation, materials and money, and in many cases it displaces the acids and alkalies which eat their way through and attack the structure of the materials being treated.

## TAYLOR INSTRUMENT COMPANIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

At this booth were displayed representative instruments of the various lines manufactured by the company for use in the chemical industries. An interesting feature was the series of exhibits illustrating the succeeding steps in the construction of chemical thermometers and laboratory hydrometers, from the crude glass to the finished instrument. While this type of exhibit was not, of course, so beguiling to the chance passer-by, there was no lack of interest on the part of students and industrial users, who came in large numbers to examine and to note advances

**ANILINE SALES CORP.**
**480 West Broadway, New York**
**Full line of Acid, Direct and Basic Colors**
**Special line of**
***Alizarine Colors***
**to stand fulling, light, etc.**
**OUR LABORATORY IS ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE**

over previous achievements. Many angle and straight-stem thermometers, recording thermometers, pyrometers and temperature-regulating apparatus used in the dye and textile industries were on view.

## U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

NEW YORK CITY

This organization exhibited ethyl alcohol, U.S.P.; ethyl alcohol, U. S. Government specifications; ethyl alcohol, all grades of specially and completely denatured alcohol; Alcorub; ethyl ether, distilled iodine, tincture of iodine, potash materials, potassium iodine, ethylene, absolute alcohol denatured, ammonia salts, carbon dioxide, ether for anaesthesia, ether, commercial; mixed fertilizers; diethyl carbonate; ethyl bensoate, ethyl mutyrate, ethyl cyanide, ethyl formate, ethyl fumarate, ethyl isovalerate, ethyl lactate, ethyl malate, ethyl maleate, ethyl monochloracetate, ethyl oxalate, ethyl propionate, ethyl salicylate, iso amyl acetate, iso amyl formate, iso amyl isovalerate, iso amyl propionate, iso butyl acetate, iso butyl butyrate, iso butyl formate, iso butyl isovalerate, iso butyl propionate, iso propyl oxalate, methyl formate, normal propyd acetate, normal propyl isovalerate, normal propyl n-butyrate, normal propyl propionate. Features of the exhibit were Alcorub and new products, such as ethyl ether, iodine, distilled and tincture of and all esters, with Diethyl carbonate through normal propyl propionate.

**Bosson & Lane**

**Manufacturing Chemists**

High Grade Sulphonated and Saponified

**CASTOR OIL PRODUCTS**

**Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.**

Dr. B. G. Feinburg, head of the well-known New York chemical house which bears his name, was out of town last week to attend the Third Annual Reunion of the Army Ordnance Association, held October 7 at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER.

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1921.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Alfred P. Howes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the American Dyestuff Reporter, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the name and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:

Publisher—Alfred P. Howes, 4109 Woolworth Building, New York City. Editor—Louis A. Olney, Lowell, Mass. Managing Editor—Laurance T. Clark, 4109 Woolworth Building, New York City. Business Manage—Alfred P. Howes, 4109 Woolworth Building, New York City.

2. That the owners are: Howes Publishing Co., Inc., 4109 Woolworth Building, New York City; Alfred P. Howes, 4109 Woolworth Building, New York City; Mary K. Howes, Northampton, Mass.; William F. Collins, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Derfla H. Collins, Upper Montclair, N. J.; N. H. Hiller, Carbondale, Pa.; Jos. L. Schroeder, Hartsdale, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

Alfred P. Howes,
Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1921.

[Seal] Edw. E. Vincent.
(My commission expires March 30, 1922.)

*A corner of the Du Pont Research Laboratory at Deepwater, N. J.*

## *The Birthplace of Hundreds of American Dyes*

HERE, in this completely equipped research laboratory, the very heart of our large Deepwater Works, have been made the thousands upon thousands of intricate experiments that have resulted in the production of hundreds of different colors for the benefit of America's dye-consuming trade.

Here today, tomorrow and in the days to come, other thousands of experiments will be made in order that the forty representative industries of the country who use dyestuffs may eventually secure *every* color their products require, in ample quantity and in quality that is second to none.

The making of dyestuffs, the most complex of all industries, requires not only great resources, but vast chemical knowledge. It is fitting, therefore, that the Du Pont Company with over a century of accumulated chemical experience, should assume a large portion of the burden of providing the United States with a self contained dye-making organization.

**E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.**

***Dyestuffs Department***

**WILMINGTON, DELAWARE**

*Branch Offices*

New York Boston Providence
Philadelphia Chicago
Charlotte, N. C.

DU PONT DYESTUFFS

## A New Green Dye
### *for Jute*

NATIONAL Brilliant Green B Crystals is the latest addition to the "National" line of basic dyes suitable for dyeing jute.

It is also suitable for the manufacture of tannin lakes.

The services of our technical men are freely offered in meeting questions related to the use of this dye.

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